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09/854,666	05/15/2001	Kaoru Uchida	Q64528	1139

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EXAMINER

TRAN, ELLEN C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2134

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/854,666

Applicant(s)

UCHIDA, KAORU

Examiner

Ellen C. Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 July 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communication: filed on 21 July 2005 with an original application filed 15 May 2001, with acknowledgement of foreign application date of 16 May 2000.
2. Claims 1-29 are currently pending in this application. Claims 1, 22, 23, and 24 are independent claims.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-29 have been considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument on page 2, "the Examiner has not provided disclosure in Glass et al. as to where a user identifier is included in a transaction request message ... The photo image or associated code are not user identifiers as claimed". The Office disagrees with argument, the token, which is, included within the transaction request message servers as a user identifier because it identifies the transaction in which contains the user identity. See '193 col. 3, lines 60-67; this section explains how the token is provided to the camera or other sensor before the transaction request message.

In response to applicant's argument beginning on page 2, "In the Examiner's scenario, in Glass et al., the camera image sent to the network would be from an "end terminal" rather than form (from) an ECSP". The Office disagrees the references should be applied in combination, as noted in the below and previous Office Action Musgrave discloses the ECSP transmitting the authentication request see '151 col. 5, lines 36-60. This section shows the receiver sends the biometric certificate for authentication to a biometric certificate management system (BCMS).

In response to applicant's argument on page 3, "in the section of Glass et al. relates to authenticating that the photo image has not been tampered with, and not for comparing biometrics data as recited in claim 1". The Office disagrees, the references, as a whole should be reviewed. In addition the Glass invention is for collecting biometric images not merely photo images. It is in the authentication server shown in both references that the biometrics are authenticated. See '193 col. 10, lines 50-59 and '151 col. 5, lines 36-60.

In response to applicant's arguments beginning on page 3, "As noted above, the camera certification authority of Glass et al. verifies that the image has not been tampered with and is not used for comparing biometric data. Further, the secret key used by the camera certification authority would not correspond to a user identity as claimed". The Office disagrees with the argument relating to comparing biometric data, the references, as a whole should be reviewed. In addition the Glass invention is for collecting biometric images not merely photo images. It is in the authentication server shown in both references that the biometrics are authenticated. The Office disagrees with argument relating to user identity, the token, which is, included within the transaction request message servers as a user identifier because it identifies the transaction in which contains the user identity.

In response to applicant's argument on page 4, "This consultation with the camera certification authority suggest quite the opposite than that claimed". The Office disagrees with applicant's interpretation of the rejection. As stated in the previous Office Action as well as below the token is generated from a token generator, which resides in the authentication server. The authentication server provides the token which defines a unique transaction to the camera or sensor as discussed above as well as in '193 col. 3, lines 60-67.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1-29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Musgrave et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,202,151 (hereinafter '151) in further view of Glass et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,332,193 (hereinafter '193).

As to dependent claim 1, **"An identification system comprising: a plurality of end terminals"** is taught in '151 col. 4, lines 23-26 "The disclosed biometric certification system 24 is shown in FIGS. 3-4. It has a set of input devices, including a biometric input device";

"at least one electronic commerce service provider (ECSP) unit for receiving said transaction request message via said network" is shown in '151 col. 5, lines 36-60 "Referring to FIG. 4, after receiving the electronic transaction from the network 42, a receiver 44 decrypts the electronic transaction using its private key ... The receiver 44 then sends the biometric certificate to a biometric certificate management system (BCMS)";

"and returning a reply to said ECSP unit via said network indicating that said transaction request message is authenticated if the received biometrics data coincides with said mapped biometrics data" is taught in '151 col. 6, lines 5-18 "The classifier 52 then generates an authentication decision, which may be logic values corresponding to YES or NO, or

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TRUE or FALSE, indicating verification of the authenticity of the user sending the electronic transaction”;

the following is not taught in ‘151:

“each of the end terminals transmitting a transaction request message containing biometrics data of a user and a user identifier of said user to a communications network” however ‘193 teaches “the biometric data is transferred from one computer over an unsecured network to another computer for identification or verification of a user” in col. 3, lines 45-50;

“and transmitting an authentication request message containing said biometrics data and said user identifier to said network” however ‘193 teaches “the file with code is output to a network for transfer to an authentication server system” in col. 3, lines 51-59;

“and an authentication server having a database for mapping a plurality of registered biometrics data to a plurality of corresponding registered user identifiers, the authentication server receiving the authentication request message via said network comparing the received biometrics data to one of the registered biometrics data which is mapped in said database to the user identifier contained in said authentication request message” however ‘193 shows “The camera certification authority may be a dingle data base residing within the authentication server or it may reside in a separate computer” col. 4, lines 14-17.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of ‘151 a system and method for authenticating electronic transaction using biometric certificates to include a means to distribute this biometric data over a network. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to perform such a modification to

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prevent attackers from impersonating an identity and increase user flexibility. As indicated by '193 (see col. 2, lines 13 et seq.) "There are several key places where an attacker could perform this image substitution ... Thus, there is a need for a method and device which can transmit biometric data while preventing image substitution or tampering".

As to dependent claim 2, **"wherein each of said end terminals is configured to cipher the biometrics data so that the biometrics data contained in said transaction request message and said authentication request message is the ciphered biometrics data, and wherein said authentication server is configured to decipher the ciphered biometrics data contained in the received authentication request message"** is shown in '151 col. 5, lines 15-36 "The authenticating certificate, being the concatenation of the set 16 of data, including the biometric data 20, with the public key and the transaction data, is then processed ... The hashed value is then sent to a registration authority (RA) 36 having a biometric certificate generator 38".

As to dependent claim 3, **"wherein said ECSP unit includes a conversion table for mapping a first plurality of user identifiers to a second plurality of user identifiers, wherein said first plurality of user identifiers are used by said plurality of end terminals and said second plurality of user identifiers are the user identifiers registered in said database, said ECSP unit converting the user identifier contained in the received transaction request message to one of the second plurality of user identifiers which is mapped to the received user identifier and transmitting said authentication request message containing the converted user identifier"** is disclosed in '193 col. 4, lines 14-17 "The camera certification

authority may be a single database residing within the authentication server or it may reside in a separate computer”.

As to dependent claim 4, **“wherein each of said end terminals is configured to cipher the biometrics data with a secret key generated by a variable secret key generator which generates secret keys which vary with time, the generated secret key being agreed-upon with said authentication server”** is taught in ‘193 col. 3, lines 60-67 “We further prefer to provide a token generator in the authentication server which sends a token to the camera or other sensor. That token is applied to the digital file before it is transferred to the authentication server. The token defines a unique transaction and couples the biometric data to the transaction thus preventing use of the biometric data at a later time or putting a time limit as to when the data becomes invalid”.

As to dependent claim 5, **“wherein said variable secret key generator is located at said authentication server and wherein each of said end terminals is configured to transmit a key request message to said authentication server via said ECSP unit to receive said secret key from the secret key generator and ciphering the biometrics data with the received secret key before said transaction request message is transmitted”** is taught in ‘193 col. 9, lines 15-25 “Referring to FIG. 7 the transaction begins when the client system 1 requests access to a resource protected by the server computer 10. For example, an individual wishes to use his computer 2 to access the money transfer screens that enable him to move funds from his bank account to another account. This could be a transfer from his savings account to his checking account or a payment of bills by sending funds to the account of one of his vendors. The authentication server 10 has a request handler 12 which receives the inquiry.

Upon receiving the request the authentication server computer 10 initiates a security transaction to ultimately provide access to the protected resource. The server, as part of the transaction, generates a unique token or set of unique tokens, one of which is sent back to the client. The tokens are created by a token generator 13 and may be generated as a result of a random number generator, a random key generator, a unique transaction number, a time stamp, or a combination of any or all of the above”.

As to dependent claim 6, **“wherein said authentication server comprises a variable secret key generator which generates a secret key which varies with time, and a description unit for deciphering the received ciphered biometrics data by using the secret key generated by said secret key generator”** is taught in ‘193 col. 7, line 33 through col. 8, line 13 “If a token scheme is used, the token is generated by the server 10 and communicated to the client system 1 just prior to image capture ... the server can set a clock which causes tokens to expire after some period of time. In fact, a clock expiration scheme does not need tokens to work; as long as the transaction can be timed and there is a finite window of opportunity for the client to send an image back to the server, some protection is offered ... However, a time stamp may be included in the algorithm for generating the token, or the token itself may be some representation of time ... Another possible variation of the implementation of the token scheme involves generating unique values which function as keys for a digital signature algorithm which uses a key or keys. This is slightly different than an implementation in which the token generator merely generates unique blocks of data, since the token generator must generate unique, but valid, keys. This also offers the ability to use an asymmetric digital signature algorithm ... For an asymmetric algorithm, two tokens or keys are generated. The first key is

sent to the camera, and the second or complementary key is kept within the server. The latter method provides additional security since one key never leaves the secure server”.

As to dependent claim 7, “wherein each of said end terminals comprises a user terminal exclusively owned by said use” is shown in ‘193 col. 4, lines 6-10 “The secret key assures that an attacker with knowledge of the image, token and code generation algorithm cannot create a valid code for a substituted or tampered image. The secret key may be a serial number or other identification number that is unique to the camera or sensor that collects the biometric data. If such a code is used we can provide a separate camera certification authority which contains a listing of authorized cameras”

As to dependent claim 8, “wherein each of said end terminals comprises a sales terminal to which a plurality of user's handheld personal units can be connected, wherein said sales terminal transparently transmits a transaction request messaged received from each of the personal units to said ECSP unit” is disclosed in ‘193 col. 8, lines 22-45 “FIG. 6 shows how client and server systems would be connected together In FIG. 6 there are several client systems 1a, 1b through 1n. Each client system has a host computer 2 and associated imaging system 4 which includes a camera. The client systems can be connected to one of many authentication servers systems 10a, 10b through 10n. Theses servers may be associated with other computer systems that perform online banking transactions. Other authentication servers may be associated with other vendors whose services or products may be purchased over the network 9. This network most likely will be the Internet but it could be another public carrier such as a telephone system or satellite transmission system. When the selected server receives a request for access from on of the clients it sends a query for one of the keys, the public key, to a

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central Camera Certification Authority 30, which would hold all public keys for all cameras.

The inquiry contains the serial number reported by the camera. The public key would be used to determine whether a particular camera signed the image received by the server using that same camera's internal private key" (i.e. "sales terminals" same as "vendor"/ "handheld" same as "satellite transmission systems")

As to dependent claim 9, "wherein said biometrics data of said user is a fingerprint of said user" is shown in '151 col. 4, lines 30-33 "The biometric input device 26 may include visual cameras and/or visual reader to input fingerprints".

As to dependent claim 10, "wherein said biometrics data of said user is an extracted feature of a fingerprint of said user" is disclosed in '151 col. 5, lines 6-11 "a fingerprint may be visually scanned to any resolution to obtain key fingerprint aspects which uniquely distinguish fingerprints".

As to independent claim 11, "An identification system comprising: a plurality of end terminals" is taught in '151 col. 4, lines 23-26 "The disclosed biometric certification system 24 is shown in FIGS 3-4. It has a set of input devices";

"at least one electronic commerce service provider (ECSP) unit for receiving said transaction request message via said network" is shown in '151 col. 5, lines 36-60 "Referring to FIG. 4, after receiving the electronic transaction from the network 42, a receiver 44 decrypts the electronic transaction using its private key ... The receiver 44 then sends the biometric certificate to a biometric certificate management system (BCMS)";

"and retuning a reply to said ECSP unit via said network indicating that a user identified by the detected user identifier is authenticated" is taught in '151 col. 6, lines 5-18

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“The classifier 52 then generates an authentication decision, which may be logic values corresponding to YES or NO, or TRUE or FALSE, indicating verification of the authenticity of the user sending the electronic transaction”;

the following is not taught in ‘151:

“respectively identified by user identifiers” however ‘193 teaches “When the selected server receives a request for access from on of the clients it sends a query for one of the keys, the public key, to a central Camera Certification Authority 30, which would hold all public keys for all cameras. The inquiry contain the serial number reported by the camera. The public key would be used to determine whether a particular camera signed the image received by the server using that same camera’s internal private key” in col. 8, lines 33-40;

“each of the end terminals transmitting a transaction request message containing biometrics data of a user and a user identifier of said user to a communications network” however ‘193 teaches “the biometric data is transferred from one computer over an unsecured network to another computer for identification or verification of a user” in col. 3, lines 45-50;

“and transmitting an authentication request message containing said biometrics data to said network” however ‘193 teaches “the file with code is output to a network for transfer to an authentication server system” in col. 3, lines 51-59;

“and an authentication server having a database for mapping a plurality of registered biometrics data to a plurality of corresponding registered user identifiers, the authentication server receiving the authentication request message via said network, comparing the received biometrics data to all of the registered biometrics data in said database, detecting the user identifier mapped to the biometrics data which coincides with

the received biometrics data” however ‘193 shows “The camera certification authority may be a dingle data base residing within the authentication server or it may reside in a separate computer” col. 4, lines 14-17.

As to dependent claims 12-19, these claims contain substantially similar subject matter as dependent claims 2-19 above and are therefore rejected along similar rationale.

As to independent claim 20, “An identification method comprising the steps of: a) transmitting, from an end terminal a transaction request message containing biometrics data of a user to a communications network” is taught in ‘193 col. 3, lines 51-59;

“b) receiving at an electronic commerce service provider, said transaction request message via said network; c) transmitting, from the electronic commerce service provider, an authentication request message containing said biometrics data to said network” is shown in ‘151 col. 5, lines 36-60;

“d) receiving said authentication request message via said network at a user authenticator having a database for storing a plurality of registered biometrics data; e) determining whether the received biometrics data has corresponding biometrics data in said database; is disclosed in ‘193 col. 4, lines 14-17;

“and f) returning a reply from said user authenticator to said electronic commerce service provider via said network indicating that said transaction request message is authenticated if the received biometrics data coincides with one of the registered biometrics data of the database” is disclosed in ‘151 col. 6, lines 5-18.

As to dependent claim 21, “wherein the step (a) further comprises ciphering the biometrics data and transmitting said transaction request message containing the ciphered

biometrics data to said network, and wherein the step (d) further comprises the step of deciphering the biometrics data contained in the received authentication request message” is shown in ‘151 col. 5, lines 15-36.

As to independent claim 22, “An identification method comprising the steps of: a) transmitting, from an end terminal, a transaction request message containing biometrics data of a user and a user identifier of said user to a communications network” is disclosed in ‘193 col. 3, lines 45-50;

“b) receiving, at an electronic commerce service provider, said transaction request message via said network” is taught in ‘151 col. 5, lines 36-60;

“c) transmitting, from the electronic commerce service provider, an authentication request message containing said biometrics data and said user identifier to said network” is shown in ‘193 col. 3, lines 51-59;

d) receiving said authentication request message at a user authenticator via said network, the authenticator having a database in which a plurality of registered biometrics data are mapped to a plurality of corresponding registered user identifiers; e) comparing the received biometrics data to one of the registered biometrics data which is mapped in said database to the user identifier contained in said authentication request message” is disclosed in ‘193 col. 4, lines 14-17;

“and f) returning, from the user authenticator, a reply to said electronic commerce service provider via said network indicating that said transaction request message is authenticated if the received biometrics data coincides with said mapped biometrics data” is shown in ‘151 col. 6, lines 5-18.

As to dependent claim 23, “wherein the user identifiers stored in said database are different from the user identifiers of said end terminals, further comprising converting, at said service provider, the user identifier contained in the received transaction request message to a second user identifier which is contained in said authentication request message as the first-mentioned user identifier” is disclosed in ‘151 col. 5, line 53 through col. 6, line 12.

As to dependent claim 24, “wherein the step (a) further comprises ciphering the biometrics data and transmitting said transaction request message containing the ciphered biometrics data to said network, and wherein the step (d) further comprises the step of deciphering the biometrics data contained in the received authentication request message” is taught in ‘151 col. 5, lines 15-36

As to dependent claim 25, “wherein the biometrics data contained in the transaction request message is ciphered by using a secret key which varies with time and agrees with the secret key with which the ciphered biometrics data is deciphered at said user authenticator” is taught in ‘193 col. 7, line 33 through col. 8, line 13.

As to independent claim 26, “An identification method comprising the steps of: a) transmitting, from an end terminal, a transaction request message containing biometrics data of a user to a communications network” is shown in ‘193 col. 3, lines 45-50;

“b) receiving, at an electronic commerce service provider, said transaction request message via said network” is disclosed in ‘151 col. 3, lines 40-48;

“c) transmitting from said service provider, an authentication request message containing said biometrics data to said network” is shown in ‘193 col. 3, lines 51-59;

“d) receiving, at a user authenticator having a database in which a plurality of registered biometrics data are mapped to a plurality of corresponding registered user identifiers, said authentication request message via said network; e) comparing the received biometrics data to all of the registered biometrics data in said database to detect coincidence; f) detecting the user identifier mapped to the biometrics data which coincides with the received biometrics data” is disclosed in ‘193 col. 4, lines 14-17;

“and g) returning a reply from the user authenticator to said service provider via said network indicating that said user having the detected user identifier is authenticated” is taught in ‘151 col. 6, lines 5-18.

As to dependent claim 27, **“wherein the step (a) further comprises ciphering the biometrics data and transmitting said transaction request message containing the ciphered biometrics data to said network, and wherein the step (d) further comprises the step of deciphering the biometrics data contained in the received authentication request message”** is shown in ‘151 col. 5, lines 15-36.

As to independent claims 28 and 29, these claims contain substantially similar subject matter as the above claims and are therefore rejected along similar rationale.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened

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statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ellen C Tran whose telephone number is

(571) 272-3842. The examiner can normally be reached from 6:30 am to 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Gregory A Morse can be reached on (571) 272-3838. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application

Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be

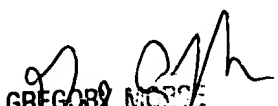
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Ellen Tran
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2134
13 October 2005


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